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Viewing cable 06RIYADH5952, KING ABDULLAH AND PRESIDENT MUBARAK DISCUSS

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Understanding cables

Every cable message consists of three parts:

- The top box shows each cables unique reference number, when and by whom it originally was sent, and what its initial classification was.
- The middle box contains the header information that is associated with the cable. It includes information about the receiver(s) as well as a general subject.
- The bottom box presents the body of the cable. The opening can contain a more specific subject, references to other cables ([browse by origin](#) to find them) or additional comment. This is followed by the main contents of the cable: a summary, a collection of specific topics and a comment section.

To understand the justification used for the classification of each cable, please use this [WikiSource](#) article as reference.

Discussing cables

If you find meaningful or important information in a cable, please link directly to its unique reference number. Linking to a specific paragraph in the body of a cable is also possible by copying the appropriate link (to be found at the paragraph symbol). Please mark messages for social networking services like Twitter with the hash tags **#cablegate** and a hash containing the reference ID e.g. **#06RIYADH5952**.

Reference ID	Created	Released	Classification	Origin
06RIYADH5952	2006-07-26 14:00	2011-08-30 01:44	CONFIDENTIAL	Embassy Riyadh

Appears in these articles:

[not](#)
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VZCZCXRO1831
OO RUEHDE
DE RUEHRH #5952 2071400
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O 261400Z JUL 06
FM AMEMBASSY RIYADH
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 0017
INFO RUEHZM/GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL COLLECTIVE PRIORITY
RUEHLB/AMEMBASSY BEIRUT PRIORITY 0881
RUEHEG/AMEMBASSY CAIRO PRIORITY 2271
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV PRIORITY 4733
RUEHJM/AMCONSUL JERUSALEM PRIORITY 4256
RUEHJI/AMCONSUL JEDDAH PRIORITY 7510
RHEHNSC/NSC WASHDC PRIORITY
RHEHAAA/WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY

C O N F I D E N T I A L RIYADH 005952

SIPDIS

SIPDIS

DEPT FOR NEA/ARPI

E.O. 12958: DECL: 07/26/2016

TAGS: [PREL](#) [PTER](#) [SENV](#) [LE](#) [SA](#)

SUBJECT: KING ABDULLAH AND PRESIDENT MUBARAK DISCUSS
LEBANON; KING ISSUES STERN STATEMENT

REF: RIYADH 5910

Classified By: Ambassador James C. Oberwetter
for reasons 1.4 (b) and (d).

¶1. (C) King Abdullah and Egyptian President Mubarak met July 25 to consult on the Lebanon crisis. Stating that Saudi Arabia and Egypt hold identical views on the situation in Lebanon, both leaders called for an immediate cease-fire, warning that continued Israeli aggression could engulf the entire region in war. President Mubarak said that Egypt and Saudi Arabia agreed that an international conference on Lebanon in Rome July 26 "should reach a clear resolution on reaching a cease-fire and saving the Lebanese people."

¶2. (C) Following the meeting, King Abdullah issued a royal statement on state-owned television (reftel) warning that continued Israeli aggression could produce "dangerous results." King Abdullah emphasized that until now, Arab nations have chosen peace as a strategic option, and have "refused to respond to provocation and the extremist calls that wage war on peace." He cautioned that "patience cannot go on forever and that if the Israeli military savagery continues to kill and destroy, no one can predict what would happen and if the forbidden takes place, regret would be useless."

¶3. (C) The King also emphasized his government's efforts to find a solution, citing diplomacy efforts by Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal and National Security Advisor Prince Bandar bin Sultan, who traveled to Washington, London and Moscow to convey messages from King Abdullah.

¶4. (C) COMMENT: The King's statement is unusually forthright. It is of note that the Saudi government (SAG) has not backed away from its initial statement blaming Hizballah and, by extension, Iran for starting the violence in Lebanon. That said, in making this tough new statement, the King and the SAG now seem to be taking closer note of the popular mood, which is increasingly negative. Recent contacts with average Saudis in Riyadh indicate increasing hostility and anger toward Israel over its perceived "aggression" in Lebanon and Gaza. The biased coverage of these events by local satellite television channels is only increasing such sentiments. Our contacts also report increased feelings of anger and "hatred" for Westerners in general and Americans in particular. A source close to the Royal Court has speculated to us that the King may be worried about the possibility of demonstrations, especially in the Eastern Province, should he not be seen to take decisive action to aid Lebanon. Finally, the same source added that the King probably wanted to signal that Saudi Arabia, not Iran, would take the lead in assisting Lebanon in rebuilding once the current conflict subsides. END COMMENT.
OBERWETTER